The Hong-Kong Daily Press.

No. 6760 號十六百七千五第 日八十月四年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1876. 四年禮 號一十月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 9, RACEHORSE, Siamese bark, 387, P. Olsen, Bangkok 9th April, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 10, KILLARNEY, British steamer, 1,060, Henry O'Neill, Bangkok 3rd May, Rice.

CAPTAIN.

May 10, CYCLOP, German gunboat, 420, V. Reiche, from a cruise.

May 10, MEIKONG, French steamer, 1,910, Foeche, Shanghai 7th May, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 10, ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, A. B. MacTavish, Calcutta 24th April, Penang May 1st, and Singapore 4th, General.—D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 10TH.

Amoy, str., for Shanghai.
Glenfalas, str., for Shanghai.
Altona, str., for Saigon.
Thingvalla, str., for Saigon.

Departures.

May 10, ANCHISES, str., for Shanghai.
May 10, CANDIA, str., for Saigon.
May 10, CYPHRENES, str., for Saigon.
May 10, JOHANN SYVERDROP, for Bangkok.
May 10, JYLLAND, for Newchwang.
May 10, German gunboat CYCLOP, for a cruise.
May 10, H.M.S. EGERIA, for Hainan.
May 10, H.M.S. THISTLE, for a cruise.
May 10, AMOY, str., for Shanghai.
May 10, GLENFINLAS, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Killarney*, str., from Bangkok:—32 Chinese.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, str., from Calcutta, &c.: Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Coles, Colonel H. R. L. Newdigate, Rev. Bardaser, Captains Young and Edwards, Messrs. Grant, Thorndyke, D. R. Billia, E. M. Dambhoy, and J. B. Elias, 351 Chinese and natives in steerage.

Per *Meikong*, str., from Shanghai:—For Hongkong.—Messrs. A. Maitland, Olyphant, F. Ghatenbhoy, and Durand, 1 Japanese and 6 Chinese. For Saigon.—Messrs. Coudetot, Mangis and Cognier. For Suez.—Mr. Takuda. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Vickers, infant, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Canny and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Wandeldoff, Mrs. Dufeau, Messrs. Geisenheimer, Voisin, Taylor, Edgers, Bæhr, Thiddaffoky, Stromberg, Wheeler, Donaldson, Grenot, and A. Kerr.

DEPARTED.

Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai:—60 Chinese.

Per *Glenfalas*, str., for Shanghai:—1 Cabin.

TO DEPART.

Per *Thingvalla*, str., for Saigon:—200 Chinese.

Reports.

The French steamship *Meikong* reports left Shanghai on 7th May, and had light winds and fine weather.

The Siamese bark *Rae horse* reports left Bangkok on 9th April; and had light breeze and much calm till the Island; then got strong breeze and heavy swell from the N. Eastward.

The British steamship *Killarney* reports left Bangkok on 3rd May at 6 p.m., and had fine weather up to the 7th; since then had strong gale from the N.N.E. and very confused heavy sea from the N.E.

The British steamship *Arratoon Apcar* reports left Calcutta on 24th April, Penang on 1st May, and Singapore on the 4th. In the China Sea had light Westerly breeze the first part; the latter part fresh Northerly winds. On 6th May, spoke the H.M. ship *Ziebra*.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
M. Brockleman	Cardiff	Jan. 6
Lycka Till	Cardiff	Jan. 6
Papa	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Echo	London	Jan. 10
Titian	Penarth	Jan. 11
Antipodes	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Alexander McNeil	Cardiff	Jan. 17
Onward	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Sophie	Cardiff	Jan. 19
Henry Bolckow (s.)	Cardiff	Jan. 19
Flintshire (s.)	London	Jan. 22
Lord Macaulay	Newport	Jan. 31
Nearchus	Cardiff	Feb. 1
Evelyn	London	Feb. 2
Scotia	London	Feb. 2
Knisow	Lonpon	Feb. 5
Mary L. Stone	Cardiff	Mch. 6
Tchibatchoff (s.)	London	Mch. 15
Min	London	Mch. 16
Bonefactor	New York	Mch. 18
Gustav and Marie	Hamburg	Mch. 20
Moss Glen	London	Mch. 21
J. C. Munro	London	Mch. 22
Sumatra (s.)	London	Mch. 23
Cilurnum	Cardiff	Mch. 23
Galatea (s.)	Hamburg	Mch. 24
Chefoo (s.)	Greenock	Mch. 25
Lorne (s.)	London	Mch. 25
Oregon	Cardiff	Mch. 29

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. GUEDES,
At 11 AM.,
Manila Rope, Wire Rope, &c.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
At 12 noon,
The wrecked Steamer *Kwangtung*.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 935

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 513 Hongkong, 11th May, 1876.

TO LET.

FAIRLEA, WEST POINT, now in the occupation of GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. It is admirably adapted for a large family or mess, and might be occupied in flats either furnished or unfurnished. Garden Ground surrounding it on all side. Gas, Water, Stabling, Tennis Lawn, &c. Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.
657 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE, from 1st June prox.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN,
No. 1, STANLEY STREET.
Apply to E. LILLEY.
tf 647 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE No. 15, STAUNTON STREET, at the Corner of Graham Street, containing 7 Rooms, with Coach House and Stabling. Possession can be had on the 17th March inst.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street.

(Also, with occupation from 1st May next), The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 48, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr. HAUSCHILD.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. STOUT.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.

TWO Large ROOMS above my Auction Rooms, at present occupied by Mr. ACHEE, as his Furniture Show Rooms, also with or without GODOWNS. Possession can be had at once. Rent moderate. Apply to
J. M. GUEDES, JR.
439 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, WEST TERRACE; Water laid on.
Apply to T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 607 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Koppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
tf 1809 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WITH a view of avoiding future disputes, the Undersigned begs to inform the Public that, after a general settlement of accounts in the 1st month of the present year, his CONNECTION with the business hitherto carried on under the WANG KI Firm, in Formosa, CEASED, and that he will not hold himself responsible for any debt or transaction that may be entered into since his retirement.

YUNG WAI SHAN.
588 Amoy, 24th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CARDROSS GRANT in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

BRADLEY & Co.
1m 595 Swatow, 11th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. BREELOOBHOY JOHN MAHOMED being about to leave for Bombay, Mr. MEERALLYBHOY MAHOMED is authorized to SIGN my Firm from this date.

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY.
7d 634 Hongkong, 8th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.
1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1876. [544

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs most respectfully to notify the Public in general that he has Established himself as

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, BRASSFOUNDER, GASFITTER, and RE-BRONZER,

and solicits their kind Patronage.

TERMS—MODERATE.

TYE HENG.
No. 20, Cochrane Street,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [42d 567

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfoo.

P. F. DA SILVA.
3m 424 Formosa, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WHITTAIL in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April last.

We have authorized Mr. HERBERT SMITH to SIGN our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
14d 597 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. ALABOR in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

The Business will be carried on under the style of "MEYER & Co."

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
1m 587 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

IN ONE LOT, OR IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and LAND belonging to the BIEN-HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of:—

FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with Accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c., &c.

MACHINES for ADJUSTING and FITTING, TURNING LATHE, BORING MACHINE, &c., &c., &c.

ONE GAS MACHINE.
ONE STEAM-CRANE.
SPARE MATERIALS, IRON and COPPER PIPES of various dimensions, &c., &c.
ONE TUG BOAT, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.
ONE STEAM LAUNCH.
FIFTEEN LARGE NATIVE CARGO BOATS, in good order.

The LAND and BUILDINGS of the ESTATE, situated on the River.

The ESTATE of LACAN, BIEN-HOA PROVINCE, comprising an area of about 300 HECTARES, mostly cultivated.

Apply to
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
SAIGON,
1m 564 25th April, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 32—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annu Crown Rent, $390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown Rent, $324.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,084 Tsubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.

Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES.
Dépôt for Vichy Waters.
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
11, STANLEY-ST., & 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at his Sale Room, at 11 A.M., for account of the concerned,—

170 Coils Manila ROPE, different sizes.
30 Coils WIRE ROPE, different sizes.
Coils Coir and Europe ROPE, different sizes.
65 Drums Boiled OIL, each 5 gallons.
50 Gallons Japan VARNISH.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, Jn., Auctioneer.
673 Hongkong, 11th May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 11th May, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases OLD TOM.
Cases CLARET.
2 Cases MANILA CIGARS.
10 Cases Carlsberg BEER.
Brass PADLOCKS.
PENKNIVES.
ACCORDIONS.
COPY BOOKS.
LIQUID GUM.
Toilet GLASSES, assorted sizes.
PLATED WARE, in Boxes.
FLANNEL.
SOCKS.
GREEN PEAS, VEGETABLES, SARDINES, ESSENCE of BEEF, VINEGAR, &c.

And

(For account of the concerned),—

1, 12 Barrels BEEF.

And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
662 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. to Sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned,

THIS DAY,

the 11th instant, at NOON, at his Office, Marine House, Queen's Road, the wrecked Steamer "KWANGTUNG," now lying on shore on the South-East end of the Island of Ockseu.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7, payable on the fall of the hammer, and the wreck to be at purchaser's risk from that time.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Auctioneer.
632 Hongkong, 6th May, 1876.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya,

TO-MORROW,

the 12th May, 1876, at Noon,—

JAMS, JELLIES, RAISINS, TAPIOCA, Tart FRUIT, Baking POWDER, &c.
COTTON SOCKS, STOCKINGS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SHEATH KNIVES, Tooth BRUSHES, Assorted SCENTS in Gilt Cut Glass Bottles, Toilet SOAP, VIOLET POWDER, POMATUM, COSMETIQUE.
EHP in diamond, 6 Cases PORT WINE.
EHP in diamond, 5 Cases CLARET.
100 Twisted Barrel Cavalry CARBINES.
10 REVOLVERS.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

669 Hongkong, 11th May, 1876.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will Sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY NEXT,

the 13th day of May, 1876, at the Victoria Exchange, Queen's Road, commencing at 2 P.M.,—

A quantity of

SURPLUS STOCK

from their Furnishing Warehouse, comprising:—

MIRRORS and Toilet GLASSES.
Whole Pieces and Remnants of BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY and Felt CARPETS.
Remnants of Floor CLOTH, Table BAIZES, and Stair BAIZES.
American LEATHERS.
HEARTHRUGS, Cocoa MATTING.
Lace CURTAINS and Mosquito NET.
DAMASKS (Green and Crimson.)
Iron BEDSTEADS.
QUILTS and COUNTERPANES.
House LINEN, &c.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

SAYLE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
663 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
385 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of MARINE INSURANCE at Current Rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year. [386

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this date, the retail price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound, instead of ONE AND A HALF CENTS, as lately advertised per Express. We have just landed, ex Ship *Comet*, an excellent Stock of best Ice, and further Supplies are now on the way.

Choice AMERICAN BALDWIN APPLES, packed in Ice, for SALE, at $10 per Barrel, or 50 Cents per dozen.

JOHN F. HORGAN, Agent.
Tudor Ice House, Hongkong,
4th May, 1876. [tf 631

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after this date the price of our ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

Large quantities as per agreement.

KYLE AND BAIN.
14d 618 Hongkong, 4th May, 1876.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG, AND TO HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong that he has received per French Mail a large assortment of WHITE LINEN DUCKS and DRILLS, BLACK and BLUE FANCY COATINGS, BLACK and BLUE MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SEDAN CORDS, BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, and TROUSERINGS, which he is making up at very low prices.

45 AND 47, QUEEN'S ROAD. [579

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE and WINE BUSINESS of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to the Corner of Wyndham Street and Queen's Road, adjoining the Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Club.

ED. CHASTEL.
1m 558 Hongkong, 26th April, 1876.

WANTED, an experienced European FEMALE, to accompany a Family with 3 Children to England. Terms, a Free Passage. Applications to be sent to the Office of this Paper, addressed "A.B.C."
1m 486 Hongkong, 12th April, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Having become associated in the management of this Hotel, I beg to inform the public that it has been re-painted and generally re-furnished, together with other changes, adding greatly to the comfort of its guests, and now possesses all the modern appointments of a First-class Hotel. The Hotel contains 400 Rooms, its cuisine is unsurpassed, and the Management intend that it shall be second to no Hotel in the city of San Francisco.

3m 460] CHAS. L. WETHERBEE.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.

J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
6m 334] 5, Hollywood Road.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere; Delhie, Bombay, Rampoor, Madras, and Surat
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Has returned, and is ready to receive Patients.
227 Hongkong, 12th March, 1876.

A. MILLAR AND CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, and BRASSFOUNDERS,
1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE. [Feb. 3
tf 152]

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

DIVIDEND No. 2.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ON and after the 3rd APRIL, a SECOND DIVIDEND of Twenty-five Taels (Tls. 25.00) per SHARE will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 29th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March to the 3rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Liquidators,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
371 Shanghai, 9th March, 1876.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

WE deem it desirable, not less in the interest of the public than of ourselves, to contradict certain rumours now in circulation.

It is said, in the first place, that our machinery is peculiarly liable to accident; and that therefore, as a public policy, it would be wiser to encourage the importation of natural ice than to rely upon ice manufactured in the Colony. That accidents have occurred to ice-making machines, sometimes rendering them useless, cannot be denied; but those machines are materially different to our own, the principle of which is so simple, and the construction so excellent, as to permit its being worked with almost absolute certainty. No accident could occur which could not be remedied in the Colony, and long before the stock of ice always kept on hand would be exhausted. But the best and indisputable evidence as to the character of our machinery, its capacity for making ice, and its freedom from accident, is furnished by the fact that it has been working for nearly two years without a hitch of any kind.

As a further reason for supporting the importation of ice, it is said that our machinery could not supply the needs of the Colony. Speaking from a knowledge of the local demand, and as experienced, practical engineers, we have no hesitation in stating that the productive capacity of our machinery is much greater than is required to provide for the present total consumption. We will prove this to any one disposed to investigate the subject.

What, however, we most desire to contradict is, the statement that, were the supply to be allowed to fall entirely into our hands, ice would be enhanced to a monopoly price, probably six cents per pound. We emphatically deny that such would be the result; and in proof of our sincerity and of the genuineness of our intentions, we offer to bind ourselves, to the satisfaction of a Committee of Gentlemen to be selected by the Public, that, under no circumstances, should the price of our ice exceed three cents per pound.

We may take this opportunity of calling attention to the quality of our ice. Many persons, it is known, object to use ice at all, on the grounds that, natural ice must contain the impurities and possibly deleterious matter present at the time of its formation, and from which stagnant water can hardly be wholly free; whilst artificial ice might be injurious from the substances used in its manufacture. It will, however, be seen that no such objections can be urged against the Ice sold by us; all the water is carefully filtered, before use, and no chemicals of any kind are employed. Being made, too, under our direct superintendence its purity may be said to be absolute and guaranteed. It is manufactured in blocks seven inches in thickness; its hardness and solidity giving it unusual durability, and making it most economical.

Thanking our friends and the public for their liberal patronage in the past, we beg to assure them that they may always rely on obtaining a full supply of pure, solid, and excellent ice, at a cost lower than has prevailed for many years in Hongkong.

KYLE AND BAIN,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM and after THIS DAY, the 10th instant, and until further notice, the Steamer *POWAN* will run between Hongkong and Macao on alternate days, leaving Hongkong on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and Macao on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 9 A.M.

By order, P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
645 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE *HINDOSTAN*, leaving here with the Mails of the 20th May, and subsequent Mail Steamers, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will proceed direct to SOUTHAMPTON.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
649 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

FOR SALE, A TURN-OUT.

A Grey Manila PONY, Fast and Stylish.
A DOG-CART.
A SET of HARNESS, Plated, in good order.
A BASKET CARRIAGE.
A Fair Trial will be given. Address "X," *Daily Press* Office.
636 Hongkong, 8th May, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

GUSS-STAHL UND-WAFFENFABRIK WITTEN vormals BERGER & Co., WITTEN a.d. RUHR, GERMANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Manufactory.

BUCHHEISTER & Co.
3m 619 3rd May, 1876.

TO SHIPPERS TO COOKTOWN.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS of EASTERN PRODUCE; and, if necessary, will honor DRAFTS drawn against same for One Half the Amount.

S. BENJAMIN & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants,
418] COOKTOWN.

JEEFALCON, FROM MELBOURNE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading to be sent for Countersignature to

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE following GOODS having been salved by the British Steamer *Amoy* from the wreck of the British Steamer *Kwangtung*, and landed here, viz.:—

H, and F in diamond, 7 chests Patna OPIUM.
F do. do. do.
H, and F in diamond, 23 chests Malwa OPIUM.
Various Marks—20 packages PIECE GOODS.
„ 5 „ SUNDRIES.
„ 7 „ COW HORNS.
„ 58 slabs TIN.
„ 7 pigs LEAD.

The Ownership of which is unknown; this is to request the Owners of any of the said Goods to communicate with the Undersigned respecting them.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents for British str. *Amoy*.
585 Shanghai, 24th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Bark *Iphigenia*, Meizen, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees will have to sign an average Bond before Countersignature of the Bills of Lading by

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Agents.
655 Hongkong, 25th April, 1876.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

By the kind permission of His Excellency, the Hon. SIR F. DOLBORNE, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. S. DICKINS, and Officers,

THE 28TH REGIMENT AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY

most respectfully beg to announce their intention to the Garrison and Public of performing in the above Theatre,

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
the 11th May, 1876,

When will be produced the Romantic Drama in Three Acts, by J. B. Buckstone, Esq., entitled:—

"THE DREAM AT SEA, OR, THE WRECKER'S BRIDE."

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled "FOUND IN A FOG-WHEELER."

By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickins and Officers, the

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition, at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Grana.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
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YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Luzuriaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant* Office.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 11TH, 1876.

THE City of Rams has lately been the theatre of disorder. The new VICEROY, actuated by the best intentions, no doubt, has attempted to clear the city of the gamblers who infest it. The vice of gambling has long been rampant in Canton, and the crusade set on foot against it was perhaps prosecuted with more zeal than discretion. The result of the efforts put forth by the VICEROY is, at all events, not altogether satisfactory. Openly the vice is not indulged in to the same extent, and a large proportion of the gambling establishments have been shut up. But the gamblers still carry on their operations in secret, it is reported, to a large extent. Added to this fact, great numbers of them have taken up a new and even more objectionable profession—namely, that of thief or burglar. Robberies have lately been so frequent and so alarming that it has become necessary for night pedestrians to carry lanterns, for the barrier gates to be closed every night at the third watch and no one allowed ingress or egress, and for householders to take extra precautions for the security of their possessions. All things considered, it is doubtful whether the public of Canton have gained anything by their Governor's attempted reforms. It is now feared by some that these reforms have been laid on a wrong basis, and were instituted by the VICEROY rather with the hope of gaining a reputation for vigorous and upright administration than from a sincere desire to purge the city from evildoers and keep in check the criminal classes. This opinion appears to have gained ground, owing to his not having followed up his first measures by further efforts. We are fully aware how speedily Chinese officials weary in well-doing, and are therefore somewhat disposed to credit the report. It is to be hoped, however, that the VICEROY will prove the suspicion unfounded by proceeding with fresh energy on his career of reform, and, by devising some plan for the better government and policeing of Canton, set an example worthy of imitation to other Chinese cities.

The Government of Sarawak appears determined to cure its Chinese subjects of their peculiar and objectionable tendencies. As mentioned in yesterday's issue, it has recently struck a severe blow at the secret societies by the execution of one of their ringleaders. It has also endeavoured to put down the disgraceful practice common among the Chinese, wherever they go, of purchasing girls for marriage, or for purposes of prostitution, long before they have arrived at woman's estate. The custom is, of course, sanctioned in China; but in the British Colonies it is, equally of course, illegal. Spite of this fact, however, the evil traffic is largely carried on both in Hongkong and Singapore. There is great difficulty attending the repression of this system of slavery. The girls are usually purchased or kidnapped in China by procuresses and brought to this Colony, where they are again sold at a profit, either for purposes of prostitution or for shipment to Singapore. The children are, as may be expected, profoundly ignorant, and may live here for years without discovering that their alleged owners have neither the right nor the power to detain them against their will or to control their actions. Occasionally, however, they find out the fact, and escape from their keepers to the Police Court and claim protection. Now and then, too, the police detect a case of kidnapping, or suspect some of the emigrants to the Straits, and institute inquiries which lead to revelations of an awkward character for the speculator in human flesh. But there is no possible doubt that a great deal of this traffic in young girls goes on undetected. It is hard to say what further measures can be resorted to to check it. If the Chinese constables in the Police force chose, they could doubtless put their hands on a large number of offenders belonging to the above class, but few of them probably care to volunteer information or to hunt up cases of the sort. They should, however, be encouraged to keep a strict watch on suspicious characters, and check them in their nefarious attempt to export young girls from the Colony. It is a great scandal and shame that the Chinese should be able thus to transplant their system of domestic slavery to British shores. That most vile and hateful institution finds no natural shelter on British soil, and it is only owing to the numbers of the native community, the extreme caution and cunning of the dealers, and the utter ignorance of the victims, that the custom exists at all here. The evil has been carefully legislated for, and all that remains is for the police to e their utmost endeavours to expose the practice and bring the offenders up for punishment, which should always be of an exemplary character.

The *Courier de San Francisco* states that Mdlle. Jenny Claus, the accomplished violinist, has been playing to crowded houses in Platt's Hall, San Francisco.

It is announced that the French Transatlantic Steam Company have adopted the electric light as a night signal on board their vessels. It is fitted up in an iron tower placed forward, and throws a powerful light all around the vessel.

At the Marine Magistracy, yesterday, Antonio Andres, a seaman on board the British ship *Margarita*, was charged by S. Versillioc, another seaman on board, with unlawfully assaulting him with a hammer. It appears they had a quarrel about the loss of some tobacco. The blow fell on complainant's head. The defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

We would direct attention to the contradiction by Messrs. Kyle and Bain published in another column, of certain rumours that are stated to have been circulated in connection with their ice manufactory. They assert that since its establishment, nearly two years ago, the machinery has worked without a hitch of any kind and is not at all likely to get out of order. They further disclaim any intention of raising the price to six cents per lb., and offer to bind themselves that it shall, under no circumstances, exceed three cents per lb. The purity and excellence of the ice is guaranteed, being made from filtered water, and no chemicals employed. This assurance is, however, scarcely needed by consumers of Messrs. Kyle and Bain's machine-made ice. Its quality has always been excellent, and people can use it with the most perfect confidence. In a climate where ice is one of the necessities of life, it is most desirable that its cheap and regular supply should be guaranteed. This has been done by Messrs. Kyle and Bain, who have therefore a good claim on public support.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

A performance was given in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Tuesday evening, by the Amateur Dramatic Society of the 28th Regiment. It was given for the military and navy only, and will be repeated to-night for the general public. It partook, in fact, of the character of a dress rehearsal, and passed off very well on the whole, but some weak points were brought to light which will no doubt be remedied to-night. The first piece was "The Dream at Sea; or, the Wrecker's Bride," a drama in three acts, by Mr. Buckstone. The title almost sufficiently explains the character of the piece. The audience is introduced to a band of wild and reckless fellows, one of whom, *Black Ralph*, is a thorough-paced villain, and, another *Launce Lynwood*, the hero. The latter, who has been induced to join the band by the force of circumstances, becomes enamoured of a young lady, *Annie Trevanion*, whose hand is destined by her father for a richer rival. He finds his affection reciprocated, but the marriage with his rival, *Richard Pendrell*, is nevertheless just about to be consummated. At this point, however, *Black Ralph* steps in, and, in order to secure concealment of some crime, he deems it necessary to get the lady into his power. Accordingly, while the festivities are going on in her father's house, he, taking advantage of a moment when she has left the guests, deals her a heavy blow. There is a scream, the guests rush to her, and she is taken up for dead. Her lover is suspected of the murder, and his rival pursues him for revenge. She turns out, however, merely to have swooned, and is borne by her assailant to a cave accessible only from the sea. *Launce Lynwood* had witnessed her recovery, but leaving her a moment, on his return he finds her gone. For some time he can find no clue to her whereabouts, but at last overhears a conversation between two fishermen about a figure in white, supposed by them to be an apparition, being seen in the cave. He accordingly determines on the dangerous course of jumping over the rocks and swimming to the spot. He accomplishes the feat, and finds her for whom he is in search. Her tormentor is also there, and has been hurt by a fall from the rocks. The father and *Pendrell* then arrive on the scene, and the latter generously renounces his claims to the young lady's hand, *Black Ralph* dies, and thus all ends well, and in the approved fashion. The characters are numerous and some of them very amusing. In one or two parts the plot seems rather unconnected, but the acting of the non-commissioned officers and men comprising the company was fairly good, and the female characters were taken with average skill. The performance concluded with the farce of "Found in a Four-wheeler," and in this the actors appeared to be more at home than in the tragic portions of the previous piece. The audience seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves, and throughout the evening the applause was frequent and hearty. The orchestra was composed of a detachment of the Regimental Band, who played in their usual excellent style.

The new ironclad *Temeraire* was to be launched at Chatham Dockyard on May 8th by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe is to be seen at Prince's on almost any Saturday afternoon "rinking" with desperation. The eyesight of the right honl. gentleman is not of the keenest, and his fellow-rinkers give him as wide a berth as possible.

Mr. Charles Mercier has commenced an action for libel against the Lord Mayor, for having described a circular issued by the plaintiff in favour of giving a national welcome home to the Prince of Wales as a totally unwarrantable and indefensible.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE "KINSHAN."

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the Chinese passenger who was scalded to death on board of the steamship *Kinshan*, was resumed yesterday. The jurors met at the Government Wharf at 4 p.m. to go to the steamer, and were conveyed to her in the steamer *Blanche*. The Coroner and the jury brought over two pieces of sheet iron blown out of the superheater, and they met again at the magistracy.

Mr. Lang, the chief engineer of the *Kinshan*, recalled, said, viewing the pieces produced from the boilers, he would not have considered it safe to keep the ship going. Had he known the state of boilers, he would have considered the boilers safe with ten pounds of steam. Since the steamer had been over at Kowloon everything connected with the boilers had been overhauled. It had been found necessary to renew some of the plates. Every Sunday the boilers were hammered to see if there were any weak plates. This part which had burst evidently had not been tested, as it would not have been possible for it to have been tested and not found out.

By a Juror—When they left the wharf there was 24 lbs. of steam, but having got through the harbour the gauge gave 25lbs. That, however, measured high, say 2lbs. No orders were given by the captain after leaving the wharf. There were no rules or regulations on board as to when the boilers were to be tested. The testing was left wholly to the chief engineer.

Captain Cary said some time ago he took her speed by patent log when it indicated 12 knots, and she made the passage in five and a half hours.

The chief engineer produced his log book, which shows that the pressure for some time was 25lbs.

Captain Alfred Cary, of the *Kinshan*, said on the morning of the 6th he left Hongkong as usual at 8 o'clock for Canton. Twenty minutes after there was an explosion in the boiler, 20 feet from the engine room, which filled the saloon and upper deck with steam and smoke. He went to the wheel and sent the chief officer down to see what was the matter. It was impossible to get below for the steam. A dull heavy shock accompanied the report. The Chinese came rushing about the deck. The *Ichang* was close behind, and he gave orders to clear the boats. Two Chinese in the excitement jumped overboard, and the *Ichang* picked them up. The *Ichang* came alongside and took off the passengers. Previous to this Mr. Lang came and reported that one of the boilers had burst. There were from three to four hundred passengers on board. He did not know of any of the passengers being injured in any way except one on the saloon deck. He sent him to Hospital, where he was now. The deceased was found in the fore peak, under a small hatch, quite dead. He could not say how he got there. He had the body taken on deck, and deceased's property was handed over to the Inspector. A fireman was scalded on the foot, and the chief engineer in the hand. No other damage was done. He had been in command of this steamer continuously for the last thirty-seven months. Since the 16th of last August, the *Ichang* has been running. Before that time the usual pressure was 21lbs. After then 27lbs. to 28lb. Latterly he had been instructed by the Superintendent to beat the *Ichang*, but not to have too much pressure to endanger the passengers. Since then only 25lbs. pressure had been used. He did not consider it necessary to race, as the *Kinshan* with 24lbs. of steam could beat the *Ichang* by an hour. There were no regulations on board compelling the chief engineer to examine the boilers at any given time, but he did so every Sunday. Had he known the state of the boilers as he did then he would not have left the wharf. In November last a steam-pipe burst at Canton, and they then transferred the passengers to the *Ichang*.

The Chinese witness, recalled, said he pointed out to the Coroner and the jury the place where deceased lay. The steam and smoke came out of the engine-room door on to him and filled the ship. All rushed forward, and no one on board could be seen.

The jurors then retired for a quarter of an hour to consider their verdict, when they came to the conclusion to again adjourn the inquest for further enquiry.

It was accordingly adjourned till to-morrow at 4 p.m.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 10th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

SHRUBS.

P.C. 572 charged Mr. Grobien's house coolie, Chu Asam, with the unlawful possession of shrubs. His master, it appears, sent him to collect a few terns for table use and amongst them he collected by mistake some shrubs. The prisoner was discharged.

IMPUDENT COOLIE.

Lo Asai, chair coolie to Mr. Tonnochy, gave a Chinese constable some trouble in arresting him last night, when challenged for his pass and light. The constable said he was very impudent and would not stop, and when he overtook him the prisoner called out to some coolies in a house to bring a lamp and beat him. They came out and brought a lamp and he (the constable) got a blow on the back.

A Sikh constable was called by the sound of whistle and said he found sixty people surrounding the Chinese constable, who then had the prisoner in custody.

The prisoner, who denied the charge, except having no light or pass, was fined $1.

DESTROYING TREES.

Cheong Aching, a coolie, and Tang Ayung, a widow, were charged with cutting up a large tree at Yowmatiee, but as it could not be correctly ascertained under what circumstances they were cutting up the tree they were remanded.

LARCENY OF $336 AND CLOTHING.

She Mpi Chime, assistant compradore to Mr. J. J. dos Remedios, in Gough Street, charged Mung Atsun, a cook, with the larceny of $336 and clothing to the value of $20.

The prosecutor said that yesterday morning, when he got out of bed, the compradore's son reported that his purse, containing the key of a chest of drawers and a night pass had been taken away. It was then discovered the drawers had been opened, the money taken out, and the drawers again locked. An umbrella and some clothing was also taken. It was then discovered the prisoner had gone and taken his box. In consequence of what he heard he went to Sowkeewan, where he found prisoner and gave him into custody.

Inspector Youngson gave evidence of finding the property and money on board a stone junk. He said the junk was lying half a mile off, and pulling off to her the prisoner jumped over the stern of the police boat, and, as he could not swim, witness deemed he did it with the intention of drowning himself. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and it was with some difficulty he was picked up.

The prisoner admitted the charge, and said he took the money to set himself up in business.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

A DEFAULTING TAILOR.

The remanded case, in which a tailor was charged with the unlawful possession of a suit of white clothing belonging to one of the men of the 28th Regiment, he being caught attempting to sell them, came on again.

About nine sergeants and privates came to complain that they all had given the prisoner clothes, some a suit, and some two suits to alter, and none of them had seen him since. He had the clothes some six or seven weeks ago, and in each case the prisoner had asked for money in advance. Some of the men of the regiment had lost 25 shillings over the prisoner.

The case at this stage was placed in the hands of Inspector Grey and remanded until the 16th instant.

The prisoner admitted receiving the clothes, but said he had been robbed.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

Chan Yat Fo, charged, on remand, with being a suspicious character and an old offender, was again brought forward and was ordered to find security in $25 for one month.

ILLTREATING A CHILD.

Leung Akum, a married woman, was charged with severely assaulting a little girl 9 years of age, named Lam Ammi, with a piece of firewood on the arms and legs. The little girl ran away to her sister, and, finding she was not at home, wandered to the waterside, got wet in the drenching rain, and had no food all day.

The prisoner, denied that she beat the girl. She got the girl from her sister in liquidation of a debt.

The sister said at the death of their parents about six years ago she borrowed money from the prisoner to provide for their burial. The interest and principal amounted to $50. She handed the girl over in payment of the debt.

The prisoner was fined $5.

NINGPO.

2nd May.

Yesterday a convalescent passed through the settlement. On enquiry I found it was the wife of the Tao-t'ai, with her retinue, just arrived from Chinkiang. The female attendants were all large footed, so I suppose they are Tartars.

In the afternoon the steamer *Ocean*, of *Ocean-Rising* collision case celebrity, arrived from Penang *viâ* Amoy. Her cargo of rattans and mangrove bark is consigned to Messrs. O. T. Wong & Co., a Singapore firm at this port. It is quite an unusual occurrence to have such a large steamer with the whole of her cargo consigned to this port.

The members of the Ningpo Cricket Club held a meeting in the Book Club on Saturday evening. Play will commence at an early date, that is, as soon as sufficient members can be got together.

There has been a slight disturbance at Fengwhn, where the American Baptists have a Mission Station. The Rev. H. Jenkins is in charge of it. It happened that during a thunderstorm a short time back, the Mission house was struck by lightning. Immediately the evil disposed spread a report that the god of thunder had killed the foreign devil. So crowds collected round the house demanding to see the dead "devil." When it was found that the Chinese could not be kept out, he opened the gates and admitted them. They went all over the building, and when their curiosity was satisfied, they made way for another crowd. At the end of the third day, Mr. Jenkins ventured forth to show the people that he was still in the land of the living. A few stones were thrown at him, but he was not hurt, and the excitement gradually subsided, and now all is quiet.

On Friday evening, the Rev. J. Bates, of the Missionary Society, will deliver a lecture in the Book Club.

The *Feiyo* left here with a number of man cages, yesterday. She has been sent to bring some pirates to Ningpo. I am unable to discover where the pirates have been captured, or how many of them there are, who are to be caged.

At this season there are a great number of snakes about, and scarcely a day passes but some are seen in the river. Some residents captured two large ones a few days ago on the city wall, and several others were seen during the same afternoon.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

SOOCHOW.

May 1st.

I do not know whether your readers will be interested in the following figures which I obtained from an intelligent native. There are no official returns, but the undermentioned statistics are calculations upon which the people generally rely. Such as they are, I send them, as they contain some curious information about this fast recovering city.

It is reckoned that there are three thousand opium-shops (including sale of opium, as well as for smoking) in Soochow, also three thousand tea-shops, and three thousand wine-shops. Building contractors are also reckoned at three thousand, carpenters at one thousand and five hundred. The population is reckoned at three hundred and sixty thousand or four hundred thousand, of whom they say one-half is given to opium-smoking, which must be an overstatement I think. There are three thousand barbers in Soochow, employing on an average five men apiece, making a total of fifteen thousand men employed in this city on the tonsorial art alone. (I believe Mr. Polite finds three or four assistants enough for all the foreign population of Shanghai, including visitors from up-country and outports.) A barber can open a shop at every tenth house on any busy street, and he sure of plenty of custom.

The Fu-t'ai has levied a tax for some time past, of one cash on every cup of tea drunk at the tea-shops, for the purpose of cleaning the streets. The larger shops compound at so many thou and cash per week or month as their contribution to this local Board of Works.

Owing to the expected arrival of the Governor-General and, with his arrival, the issue of an order closing all the opium smoking shops, there have been a large number of new shops opened for the sale of opium (not to be smoked on the premises) which is not forbidden. These are mostly in the hands of Cantonese.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

HWEI-CHOW.

Kwei-yang Fu, 8th March.

Liu Yeh-tsao, the ex-Governor-General of Yun-kwei, left for his home on the 28th ultimo, completely crest-fallen, having refused to see any one but his brother during his stay here. Lin Chen-peh, the Tao-t'ai of this province, is preparing for a journey to Peking, to be received at the Palace.

The new Governor-General has not yet arrived, but he is expected shortly.

The tribute-bearing Ambassadors of His Golden-footed Majesty the King of Burmah arrived here on the 27th, and were officially received by the Fu-t'ai; on the 28th they performed the ko-t'ow to the Fu-t'ai, who sat still whilst the other officials simply rose from their seats. They left for Burmah on the 2nd inst., having exchanged visits with General Mesny before leaving.

It is rumoured that affairs in Yunnan are settled, and Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber gone home *viâ* Burmah.

On the 24th ultimo General Mesny received a despatch from the Chao-hsing class, appointing him to his old post as chief of the armoury. He called on and was received by the Fu-t'ai the next day, and will take over the seals in a few days.

On the 22nd ultimo a man was nearly killed by lightning and his house was shattered to pieces. He is supposed by the Chinese to have assisted his wife in beating his mother; and hence the Celestial chastisement.

Since my last we have had a succession of bad weather, hail, and rain, thunder and lightning, while the thermometer went down to 46 deg. indoors. The weather is now fine, the thermometer rising to 64 deg. yesterday.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

HIOGO.

The *News* says the Japanese are evidently impressed with the value of the large fireworks introduced by foreigners. Eight new wells have been commenced, the work being done by order of the Kencho and by contract.

The following items are taken from the *Minato Shimbun*:—The Kobe police are not acting with the same severity in carrying out the regulation enforcing the discontinuance of the practice of wearing swords, as are their Yedo *confrères*.—A party of men in red cloaks passed through Hiogo and Kobe on the afternoon of the 16th ult. They were celebrating the safe arrival of the first shipload of last season's brew of *sake* in Tokio. The editor thinks that such celebrations are improper, and should cease.

The Osaka correspondent of the *News*, writing on the 13th ult., remarks that fires had been strangely prevalent in Osaka, and on the next day, as if in confirmation of the remark, had to report a terrible disaster of the same kind, which he said, surpassed all its predecessors in horror and in destruction of human life. It occurred in the Dotombori, or street of theatres, and was the third visitation of the nature during the year that this place has been subjected to. The buildings now destroyed were only one theatre and two adjacent houses, but the loss of life is believed to exceed a hundred. Sixty-nine bodies had been recovered. This painful loss of life is believed to have been in great measure caused through the doors of the theatre being made to open inwards, the pressure of the crowd, in their efforts to escape, keeping them shut.

OSAKA.

Three places destined to the cremation of the dead have been built in Osaka.

The western school of medicine does not appear to have yet made much progress in Osaka. The Dôshu Machi in that city is a street lined nearly from end to end with apothecaries shops, whose sales are almost wholly confined to herbs, roots, bark of, trees and other vegetable medicines. Of the preparations of the western pharmacopœia they sell but little.

YEDO.

A letter from Yezo reports favourably of the fisheries in the island since the first of the last month.

The *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* reports that a Japanese Consulate is to be established in London.

A woollen-cloth manufactory will shortly be established at Sekiguchi, Tokio, under the direction of the *Naimusho*.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—The wife of Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Minister in London, has been presented to Her Majesty the Queen.

An exposition in the city of Kanazawa, Kaga, was opened on the 10th instant. The number of visitors is said to average 10,000 per day.

The Osaka *Daily News* reports that a port has been opened in Corea for trade, and that many Japanese merchants are now trading there.

The *Choya-Shinbun* says that the wedding of Mons. A. Du Bousquet of the *Gea-ro-in*, and a daughter of Mr. Kuroda, is to be celebrated in Japanese style.

Mr. Leong Chew Shing, a Chinese, who has been in the employ of the Kanagawa Kencho for nearly ten years, is about to return to his native country.

The *Akebono-Shinbun* reports that the line of railroad between Osaka and Kiyoto is now completed, and is expected to be opened within one month from this date.

Mr. Kitabatake, formerly president of the Kanagawa *Saibansho*, has been promoted to the *Daishin-in* in Tokio. His place in Kanagawa will be filled by Mr. Tachigi, *Shito Hanji*.

A forest fire which lasted for twenty-four hours, is reported as having entirely denuded the mountain of Shimegatake in Kiyoto, one of the loftiest mountains in Japan, of all vegetation.

Ten more battalions of infantry are to be levied. One of these will be added to the troops already stationed in the camp at Sendai; two others will be sent to Nagoya, and two more so Kumamoto.

In the night of the 28th ult., some daring robbers broke into the Tokio exposition building and stripped off the four pure golden scales of the *Shachihoko*. They got away with their plunder unmolested.

A well-known porcelain manufacturer in Kiyoto has discovered a good porcelain clay somewhere in the province of Mikawa. He has manufactured various specimens from it and will shortly forward them to Tokio.

The *Choya-shinbun* writes that while obeying the promulgation prohibiting the wearing of swords, many *shizoku* in the Tsuruoka han, who still dress in *hakama* and *haori*, carry a wooden club five or six feet in length.

Two hundred pupils of the military college, having completed their course of studies, have been appointed to commissions. They will shortly be transferred to the various camps at Kumamoto, Osaka, Hiroshiro, Utsuno-mija, Sakura, and Sendai.

Mr. Goto, late speaker of the *Gen-ro-in*, has devoted his time to literature since his resignation. His debts, which are said to amount at least to one million *yen*, will be paid by Mr. Itagaki and other friends. Mr. Goto is the proprietor of some coal mines at Takashima, which are expected to turn out coal to the value of two or three thousand *yen* daily, in the course of a few years.

A native Christian in Kiyoto writes to the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* thus:—In the city, to preach the Christian religion is forbidden by the *Fuchô*. But Mr. Arashima, who visited America last year, and many others preach the gospel every Sunday. About one hundred of the faithful assemble in private and listen to them, and the number of converts is increasing daily. It is said that public preaching will be permitted shortly.—*Japan Gazette.*

Odoriferous as are the streets of Tokio in general, of late the choked gutters have exhaled such noisome vapours, that there is every reason to anticipate fever during the hot months. A draught of pure cool water from a street well is almost unknown to the poorer inhabitants, so that as H. M. the Mikado is having the water at the Palace analysed and tested, it were well if the royal care were extended to his humbler subjects and a chance of unpoisoned water and unvitiated air vouchsafed to them.—*Japan Mail.*

YOKOHAMA.

The suite of Mr. Tanaka, President of the Department of public education, who left Yokohama for America on the 25th ultimo, consisted of four officers, namely, Messrs. Hatakeyama, Abe, Tedzuka, and Dazai.

The wreck of the *America* is being rapidly raised. At 2 p.m. on the 2nd instant, the after end of the ship was 13 feet off the bottom, when about 3,000 tons of water remained to be pumped out.

A seaman fell on the 1st instant, from the mizen-top of the *Tenasserim* on to the rail of the vessel and thence into the water, breaking his leg in the fall. One of his comrades who saw the accident gallantly leaped into the sea and rescued him.

Mr. G. A. Ware, late superintendent of the Yokohama cemetery, has departed from among us without the ceremony of leave-taking. He took passage in the *Hafresfjord*, the Norwegian barque which left on the 27th ultimo for Melbourne. It is said that he has taken with him a considerable sum in borrowed money, and payments made to him on account of work to be performed.

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. H. De Siebold, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation, opened his exposition of curios and antiquities at his house in Meguro. Among other things exhibited was an old sword, bearing the well-known name of Awadaguchi, and manufactured about 700 years ago. Messrs. Ito, Matsukata, and Toriwo and many other nobles inspected the articles on view, and expressed great pleasure with them.

To congratulate Mr. F. Krebs, of the Mitzu Bishi Mail Steamship Company, upon his well deserved promotion, the foreign employes of the Head Office of the Company in Tokio, gave a banquet on the 25th ultimo in his honour at the Seyoken Hotel, Uyeno, Tokio. Messrs. Iwasaki and the Directors were among the guests. The gardens were brilliantly illuminated. During the festivities a congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Krebs, who returned thanks in a few suitable words.

Great credit is due to the contractors who undertook the repairs to the British barque *Truth* for the despatch with which they have been completed. When that vessel arrived at Yokohama she was a perfect wreck; nothing was standing above the deck except the lower foremast, and her hull was much battered in the severe weather she experienced outside. Thirty-eight days ago the contractors took her in hand; fitted her with new masts, fore and aft, and a complete set of sails; discharged her cargo, hove the vessel down to repair, and in some places recopper the hull; and finally placed her cargo on board again, and the *Truth* is now ready to proceed on her voyage to San Francisco, whilst the contract allowed forty-five days for the completion of the work. Considering the difficulty of obtaining labour and material for this special kind of work in port this is indeed quick despatch.—*Japan Gazette.*

A Chinese residing in Yokohama has presented a memorial to the Minister of the Department of Education, recommending that all documents (and books we presume,) written in the old character should be carefully preserved.

We are pleased to observe that the authorities are at length taking action against the manufacturers and vendors of counterfeit foreign drugs and patent medicines, to whose wretched impostures attention has more than once been called. The police descended upon the shop of one Yamada an apothecary in Honcho, Yedo, a few days since, confiscated his stock of spurious chlorodyne with labels, testimonials, and the forged English Revenue stamps and closed his shop. An apothecary in Yokohama has also been arrested on a charge of having on sale a quantity of the perilous stuff which Dr. Collis Browne is made to stand sponsor for, and it would appear as if orders had been issued to make a searching investigation and to sweep all counterfeits from the market. Whether this action has originated in an honest intention to allow fair play to the foreigner, or from a paternal desire to protect the *dura ilia* of the liege from the nasty stuff intended for them, it is not initiated too soon.—*Japan Mail.*

Another addition is proposed to be made to the places of recreation in and about London. A company has been formed and the capital subscribed for the construction of a building on a site at Battersea Park, wherein it is intended to combine the advantages of a museum with the interest attaching to an aquarium, and various other sources of entertainment. Baths of fresh sea-water brought by steamer every morning are to form an important part of the establishment, and it seems to be, above all, the intention of the promoters to provide a particularly cheap place of pleasant resort. Thus, by arrangement with the steamboat companies, passengers are to be conveyed from many of the piers on the Thames to the palace and back again for sixpence, including admission. The site suggested is the one originally selected by the late Prince Consort for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and it is, we believe, intended—subject to the consent of the Government—that the new building shall be constructed largely of glass and iron, after the style of the Crystal Palace.

THE "ANNA" AFFAIR.

We have received a copy of a despatch addressed to the German Consul at Amoy by the decision of the provincial authorities in the case of the *Anna* piracy. According to this document the two leaders, Yang Sien-ah I Chin Apah had, on a previous voyage, while engaged as sailors board the *Anna*, been badly treated, and the late crew deserted, sought and obtained employment again, accepting very low wages, and proposed to kill the captain and mate and seize the vessel, which they did. The former was apprehended and sentenced to decapitation; the latter escaped. Besides these there were four others implicated, consisting of the balance of the crew. They were condemned to receive each a hundred blows and to suffer banishment. Eight coolies who aided in secreting the stolen cargo, to be beaten and put in the cangue. The houses in which the goods were secreted were to be burnt to the ground. The military officer of the district was discharged from the service—his two superiors to be degraded, and the civil officer in charge of the district dismissed. Two hundred and fourteen bags of sugar recovered already were handed over to the Consul, and now eleven thousand and twenty-seven dollars are to be paid to the same officer. This affair has been diligently attended to, according to Treaty. The Tuo-t'ai offers to convey the Consul in a gunboat to see that the houses and fishing-boats have been burned, and to take part in further search for the cargo. Houses and boats were burned to inspire a wholesome dread in future, which the Chinese officers regard as an efficient preventive. We learn that subsequently the Tao-t'ai exacted two thousand and seven hundred taels more from villagers and fishermen, the result being that the German Consul expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the matter, and it is presumable that the Minister will be satisfied also. Heretofore such cases will be of rare occasion, if the rules that were drawn up by Ting when last at Shanghai and submitted to the Tsung-li Yamen should be adopted by the Imperial Government.—*Shanghai Courier.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held in Tokio on Wednesday, the 19th, ultimo, Dr. Faulds in the chair. Notes for a paper "On the Musical Notation of the Chinese with its counterpart in Japan" were read and enlarged on by the Rev. E. W. Syle.

At the conclusion Professor Ayrton brought to the notice of the Society various experiments that had been made in his Laboratory by Mr. Takamine, one of the senior students of the *Kogakuriyo* on the methods of tuning employed with the *Samisen* and *Koto*. *Gueking*. At the commencement of the experiments Mr. Takamine's attention was not drawn to the exhaustive paper of Dr. Müller on Japanese music, in order to obtain independent results. The *Samisen* was tuned successively in accordance with each of the six standard methods, the first string, instead of being stretched by a peg as usual, being, however, passed over a small pulley let into the neck of the *Samisen* and strained by means of a weight to ascertain the relative number of vibrations, in any one of the six modes of tuning; additional weights were added to No. 1 string to make it sound first in unison with No. 2 string and afterwards with No. 3 string. Then, since the number of vibrations of a stretched string is proportional to the square root of the tension, the relative number of vibrations in any of the six methods of tunning could be ascertained. The *Honchioshi Niagari* and *San-san-gari* gave the same results as those obtained by Dr. Müller. The *San-sagari*, however, instead of giving the 2nd, 5th and octave as stated by Dr. Müller gave the 1st, 4th and flat 7th. Now this is what might be expected, since *San-sagari*, which means lowering the third string, ought to be obtainable from the fundamental, or *Honchioshi*, by flattening the third. It is true that the second, fifth and octave bear nearly the same relation to each other that the 1st, 4th and flat 7th do, nevertheless, the second mode of tuning is considered by Japanese the better. Similar remarks apply to the *Ichi-sagari* and which means lowering the first. This method gives flat 1st, 4th and octave and not as Dr. Müller states prime 5th and 9th. One other method, the *Ichi-sagari*, which gives octave, 4th and prime, the reverse of the *Honchioshi*, and which method of tuning is invariably employed by the orchestra at the theatre when actors are playing on the *Koto* in consequence of the *Samisen* so tuned having a resemblance to the *Koto*, is not mentioned by Dr. Müller. All the results above mentioned were afterwards verified by employing tuning forks and by subdividing the string of a sonometer.

The *Gueking*, which he had brought for the inspection of the Society resembled the *Biwa* in having few strings and about the same size, but it differed from the *Biwa* in the mode of tuning, in its body being circular and not pear-shaped, and in the *batchi* with which the strings were struck. The 1st and 2nd string of the *Gueking*, were both tuned to unison with the second string of a *Samisen*, tuned according to the *Honchioshi* method. The 3rd and 4th strings of the *Gueking* were *both* tuned to unison with the 3rd string of a similarly tuned *Samisen*. The instrument practically therefore had only two notes when using the full length of the strings. It was considered, however, that two strings tuned to unison produced a sweeter note than a single string. The *batchi* was a small piece of tortoiseshell, about two inches long. The *Gueking* which was originally brought to this country from China was a favourite instrument of the Japanese fifteen years ago.

The *San-no-Koto*, or thirteen stringed *Koto*, when tuned according to *Hirachoshi*, reproduced the results given by Dr. Müller, with the exception that the four sharps mentioned by him turned out to be flats. There were also two other methods of tuning the *Koto*, the *Kumoinochoshi* ("high up in the clouds") and the *Hun-Kumoinochoshi* ("half up in the clouds"), which Mr. Takamine is at present experimentally investigating. These two latter methods of tuning were not nearly as common as the *Honchoshi*, and could only be employed after payment of a sum of money to the *Keggio* or company of blind.

The speaker disagreed with Dr. Müller in regard to the unimportance of the *Koto* having a small number of strings, remarking that the two-stringed *Koto*, being taught at music schools in Tokio, could not be regarded as a plaything. In this instrument the length of the strings was determined by an ivory or bone thimble, worn on the left hand, the strings being plucked by a similar thimble worn on the right hand. Besides the simple notes thus produced gliding sounds were obtained by sliding the left hand thimble along the string at the moment of removal.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Rev. Mr. Syle for his interesting remarks, and the meeting separated.—*Japan Mail.*

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Although the relations of the Germany with the Celestial Empire are not usually supposed to be of a very intimate character, they are de

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Edmund Falconer, the dramatist, has recently married.

Mdlle. Titiens is engaged to sing at the festivals to be held next autumn in Birmingham, Hereford, and Bristol.

It is reported that Mr. Gye intends to bring an action for alleged breach of contract against Mdme. Lucca, laying his damages at £5,000.

Mdlle. Uma de Marska was married at Sydney on the 29th of December to Mr. Alfred Anderson, a well-to-do gentleman in that colony.

Mr. Henry Gadsby has just completed the music to the "Alcestis" of Euripides. It will shortly be produced at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham.

It is reported that Mr. Mapleson, as well as Mr. Gye, has a claim to the services of Signor Tamagno and Signor Gayarre. The last-named artist will probably go to Buenos Ayres this season.

The symphonic competition at the Alexandra Palace has resulted in the sending in of fifteen works, upon the respective merits of which the judges, Professors Macfarren and Joachim, now have to decide.

The death took place early in March, at Aylestone, near Leicester, of Mr. George Barker, at the age of sixty-five, composer of "The White Squall," "Mary Blane," and other once popular songs.

The death is announced at Milan of M. Piave, an Italian poet, who was the colleague of Verdi in the libretti of "Ernani," "Rigoletto," and "Lausanne." For several years past he had lost the power of speech.

Mrs. John Wood was to resume possession of the St. James's Theatre, London, on Easter Monday, when an English opera company was to commence a new season with Collier's opera bouffe, called "The Tower of London."

The *New York Mercury*, speaking of Mdlle. Titiens at Boston, says:—"Mdlle. Titiens opened the Italian Opera as *Norma*. She was quite hoarse, and failed equally to equal expectations, but her acting was unrivalled."

Concordia has reason to believe that on the return of Mdme. Arabella Goddard to England, some time this spring, she will make a professional tour through the provinces. She does not, however, intend to play in London.

Mr. Burnand had the hardest hit in the way of taking occupation. He has produced "On the Rink," and on his first Saturday a real rink was opened almost next door, and emptied his theatre for that night at least.—*Hornet.*

It is stated in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* that the engagement of Mr. Rotherham at Booth's Theatre has been cancelled, Mr. Sothern accepting 10,000 dollars from Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer. "Julius Cæsar" will now run there for 100 nights.

Another of Horace's Odes, the 9th, book 3, "Donec gratus eram tibi," composed by Charles Salaman, a duet for soprano and tenor, will shortly be published in the original language, with an English version by his son, Malcolm Charles K. Salaman.

There is a good tale told in the *Music Trades Review* of a ball of soot which fell from the chimney during the night and struck Mdlle. Titiens on the face. Mdlle. Titiens mistook it for a blow from a burglar, and was only reassured when she looked in the glass. But was the lady sleeping with her head up the chimney?

Miss Robertson made a great impression by the brilliancy of her execution and compass of voice at Mr. Gladstone's concert on the 15th March. She took G natural in altissimo, a full tone above the terrible note in Mozart's "Gli angui d'inferno." Even for the Italian opera the piece is transposed from D to C minor, so as to reduce the F natural to E flat.

A new company of actresses (not actors) is now performing (says the *Japan Gazette*) at the Japanese theatre in Takashimacho. It is composed of fourteen girls between the ages of 10 and 23 years, who have lately come from Kioto, and who seem to be creating quite a *furore* amongst the natives by the manner in which they perform the drama entitled "Kasane," which like most of the Japanese plays, treats of the customs and usages of the feudal ages of Dai Nippon. The scenery and the dresses of the actresses are said to be superb.

In a letter of Miss Olive Logan, the actress, from Washington to a New York paper, she speaks of a statement made to her by Miss Annie Montague, of the Kellogg Opera troupe, regarding her stage fright at her recent *début*. The young lady remarked:—"The first night in New York when I played the *Queen* in 'The Huguenots' I was, in such a stupefied maze, brought about by fear, that I sat on the throne and repeated all my prayers, beginning with 'Our Father which art in Heaven.' Just as I began 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' someone took me by the hand and led me off the stage. It was time for me to exit, but I didn't know it."

A meeting of the general committee and guarantors of the Norwich Musical Festival was held on the 22nd March at the Shirehall, Norwich, for the purpose of receiving a report on the financial results of the festival of September, 1875. The accounts presented showed that the amount derived from the sale of concert and oratorio tickets was £3,572, including sundry amounts derived from donations (£23), sale of books of the performances, ball tickets (£184), &c. The gross receipts of the festival were £4,042. The disbursements, including £105 paid to the conductor (Sir Julius Benedict), £1,410 to the principal vocal performers, £925 to the band, £434 to the chorus singers, £348 for fitting up the hall, £216 for printing, advertising, and stationery, £127 for ball expenses, and sundry other items, amounted to £3,919, leaving a balance of £123; this balance was, however, liable to reduction for a few sundry small claims remaining unsettled.

A Detroit letter, in the *New York Mercury*, says:—"Joseph Peltier, lately of the Milton Jaspers, and known in the profession as Joseph Varella, who fell at Meadville, Feb. 16th, and received such injuries as to cause his death on the 21st, was born in this city March 31st, 1856. He made his first appearance in 1869 as an acrobat and trapeze performer at the Comique in this city. He was originally known as one of the Victorelli Brothers, and for three years travelled with Madame Zitella. Peltier was unmarried, and when last in this city, on being urged by your correspondent from attempting the feat which finally resulted in his death, remarked, 'I'll be at the head of my profession or break my neck.' The act was in turning a double backward somersault from a twelve foot step-ladder and alighting upon his feet on the shoulders of his partner. On the occasion of his fall he had accomplished it twice, but could no be persuaded to abandon the third attempt."

One of the great attractions in Paris at the present moment is the *Homme-Poisson*, who has quite put out the *Homme-Obus*. This Man-Fish performs nightly at the Folies-Bergères. His name is Jefferson, and he hails from England or America. A large aquarium, lit up by a powerful lime-light, is placed on the stage, and in this Mr. Jefferson, dressed in a spangling *maillot*, goes through various performances during half-an-hour. He is a tall, powerful man, of about thirty years, and appears to be more at home in the water than out of it. He eats, drinks, and smokes *under* water, varying the different stages of his meal by sundry fish-like evolutions, which he accomplishes with ease and grace. He winds up by remaining at the bottom of the aquarium in a recumbent attitude, occasionally smiling and winking at the audience, such an incredible length of time that the spectators get alarmed for his safety, and are only reassured when he emerges from the water as strong and lively as when he entered it. As far as I could see, with a powerful glass, there is no trick—the fears are genuine.

The one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians was celebrated at Willis's Rooms, London, on the 22nd March when about two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the presidency of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. Among those present were Professor Macfarren, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Mr. W. G. Cusins, Signor Randegger, Signor Bevignani, Mr. J. Hullah, and Mr. C. L. Gruneisen. The preliminary toasts having been duly honoured, the chairman, in advocating the objects of the society, said it was a libel on the nation to assert that it did not care for music, because the domestic hearth would be very bare without its genial influence. The subscriptions, including 50 guineas from the chairman, amounted to £850. As usual, at the festivals of the society, the musical arrangements were prominent features in the evening's entertainment. The vocalists were the Misses Enriquez, Adela Vernon, Mary Davies, Mr. Henry Guy, and the London Vocal Union. The instrumentalists included Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Mr. Lazarus, and Mr. C. E. Stephens. It may be added that during the past year nearly £3,000 were expended in providing for the maintenance of the dependents on the institution, which is now supporting seventy-six persons. The "Messiah" is selected for performance on the 5th of May next, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds of the society.

ACHEEN.

The following intelligence from Acheen is translated from the *Padier* of the 22nd April:—

"It is quiet in Acheen, nothing has been heard of from there, and invalided soldiers returned from thence cannot tell us anything more from the seat of war than what he knew already here at Batavia. The only intelligence from there contained in yesterday's official journal, is that from the 21st to the 24th March, several skirmishes with the enemy had taken place, during which an officer and 10 privates were wounded near Atoa. Cholera there is decreasing. In any case we ought to assume an expectant attitude. The affair must come to an end not by leaving Acheen, but by occupying the whole of it."

The following is translated from the Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 22nd instant:—

"In the *Utrechtsch Dagblad*, and in the Haagsche *Dagblad*, Professor Vreede, and Mr. H. J. Doorwald urge withdrawal from Acheen, or the conclusion of an "honourable" peace. This is easier said than done. Withdrawal is impossible, if we do not wish to see our prestige in the Archipelago destroyed. It would also be dishonourable for Manassa and other districts which have submitted, on condition that we should protect them effectually against their neighbours, would have to be left to their fate. Besides, with whom shall we conclude the honourable peace which several English journals urge us to make? What lawful authority exists in Acheen? What security can the head men give, that they will observe treaties? The war having once begun we cannot draw back, however fatal to life Acheen might be."

The following is a translation of a letter from Kotta Bajah (Acheen) under date the 4th, appearing in the Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 22nd April:—

We are not advancing, we are actively at work strengthening the occupied positions, and constructing roads to improve the communication between the outposts. The works at Atoa North are still in course of construction, and the enemy can force their way in their on all sides, which makes great circumspection necessary. In the day time we continually hear firing going on, although the enemy have not made any attack, convicts and coolies have to perform hard work at many of the outposts, sometimes too hard. The state of health still leaves something to be desired, mostly in consequence of the fatigues undergone. If we take into account the indifference regarding many of the interests of the army displayed at the breaking out of the war, and also, the holding of the enemy cheap, it is wonderful that our loss is so slight, notwithstanding the cholera.—*Singapore Times.*

The doctor thinks the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the lawyer thinks the doctor gets his by *pill-age*.

A wit says that woman is the conundrum of the nineteenth century. We may be able to guess her, but we won't give her up.

"There is no place like home," said a fop the other evening to a pretty young lady.—"Do you really think so?" said the young lady.—"Oh, yes," was the reply.—"Then," said she, "why don't you stay there?"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

Sales of Old Patna to-day at $606¼ to $612½, and of Old Benares at $582½ to $535; the maximum rates for both kinds being for select chests. Further settlements of New Malwa on the before noted terms, $585 and twenty-six cents.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/9¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/10
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10½
Credits, at 6 months' sight... 3/10¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 3/11

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..... 222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..... 222
ON SHANGHAI.
Bank, sight..... 71½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 72

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Share.—Par.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,675 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 34 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$215 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$520 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$154 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—33 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—9 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 69 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$45 per cent. discount.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£105 10s.

SALES ON MAY 10TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Black Pepper—300 bags, at $8.60, by Wo Tai to travelling trader.
American Flour—200 bags, 50lbs., at $1.47, Ying Kee to travelling trader.
Yellow Peas—1,000 piculs, at $2.01, by Kin Foong to travelling trader.
Saigon Rice—22,000 piculs, at $1.70, by Kwong Him Wo to local trader.
Milled Rice—2,500 piculs, at $1.62, by Kin Nam to local trader.
Quicksilver—30 flasks, at $84.50, by Kung Kee to local trader.
White Sugar—100 bags, at $4.80, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.
White Wax—2 pieces, at $68.40, by Chun Foong to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $6.80, by Hop Tai to travelling trader.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS. MAY 10TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Nagasaki. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Nagasaki. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.59	29.99	29.88	29.81	—	—	—	—
Thermometer attached	80.0	79.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	S	NNW	NNE	NE	—	—	—	—
Force	6	4	2	4	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	80.0	79.5	74.0	74.0	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	76	75.0	74.0	73.0	—	—	—	—
Weather	o.c.	b.	fr.	oc.	—	—	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points: N, N.N.E., N.E., etc.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 6 to 7 fresh. 8 to 9 strong. 10 to 11 heavy. 12 to 13 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
Do.	Channel Queen	N. Lenfestey		Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hope	Boulton	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES	Volga (str.)	Noimedeu	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Charter Oak	Smith	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YAMA	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Jonathan Chase	Curtis	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Margarite	James Owen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU, S. I., &c.	Allen Besse	Allen Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Nerden (str.)	Jensen	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Melkong (str.)	Fouche	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 13th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Quarta (str.)	Hays	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Zamboanga (str.)	Arechavala	S.	Romedios & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Esmeralda (str.)	Theband		A. MacG. Heaton	On 13th inst., at noon.
Do.	Sorsogon (str.)	Lizarza	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	To-day, at noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	Oxfordshire (str.)	O. P. Jones	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 13th inst., at noon.
SHANGHAI AND HANKOW	Tchihatchoff (str.)	Safonoff		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

HAVE just opened their first delivery of NEW GOODS, as under, for the COMING SEASON, of which they solicit an Inspection:—

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in
Lace Stripe Japanese SILKS.
Plain, Figured, and Satin Stripe POPLINS.
Stripe and Plaid MOHAIRS.
Colored Foulard SILKS.
Fancy Colored GRENADINES and GAUZES, in Silk Checks and Stripes.
The best make of Black GRENADINES guaranteed to wear.

NEW GOODS, most suitable for WASHING COSTUMES and MORNING WRAPPERS, comprising:—
White BRILLIANTES.
White and Colored BATISTE.
Kanda and Yosemite Stripe CAMBRICS.
Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.
French PERCALES, in all the Newest Patterns, Fast Colors.
GALATEA CLOTH for Boys' Suits, in Stripes and Checks.

The LATEST DESIGNS in—
Ladies' and Children's COLORED LINEN, CAMBRIC, and BATISTE Ready-made EMBROIDERED COSTUMES, very desirable for wear in this climate.
Embroidered LINEN MORNING WRAPPER.
PRINTED CAMBRIC, WHITE BRILLIANT and MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.
French TOILET JACKETS.
Richly Embroidered CAMBRIC SKIRTS.
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS of the Newest Styles, from Paris.
Boys' and Girls' STRAW HATS.
Children's White Pique WASHING HATS.
White Pique PELISSES.
Boys' HOLLAND SUITS and PINAFORES.
Infants' SILK HATS and BONNETS.
CASHMERE HOODS and CLOAKS.
French FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Embroidered LINEN SETS.
NEW RIBBONS.
LACE EDGE COVENTRY FRILLING.
Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Also,
A Fresh Supply of the "Little Wanzer" SEWING MACHINES,
Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET.

LAMPS, BRACKETS, and CHANDELIERS for Sale, made to order, or rebronzed.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers and Gasfitters,
Hongkong.
tf 551 Hongkong, 24th April, 1876.

FOR SALE.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.
1 Lot 14ft. 6in. by 13ft. 6in., with Border.
1 Lot 17ft. 0in. by 9ft. 0in., with Border.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.
tf 381 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Shalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WRISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$9.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE MERCHANT,
Has just landed an assortment of Superior WINES:—

CLARETS.
Table Claret, Medoc.....at $3.00 per 1 doz.
St. Emilion (quarts).....at $4.00 per 1 doz.
St. Emilion (pints).....at $1.50 per 2 doz.
St. Estèphe (quarts).....at $3.00 per 1 doz.
Chateau Leoville (quarts)...at $3.00 per 1 doz.
Chateau Lafite (quarts).....at $10.00 per 1 doz.
Chateau Margaux (quarts)...at $10.00 per 1 doz.

WHITE WINES.
Haut Sauterne (quarts).....at $7.50 per 1 doz.
Chablis (quarts).....at $7.50 per 1 doz.
Chablis (pints).....at $3.50 per 2 doz.
Hochheimer (quarts).....at $9.00 per 1 doz.
Burgundy (quarts).....at $17.00 per 1 doz.
Burgundy (pints).....at $18.00 per 2 doz.

CHAMPAGNE.
De St. Marceaux & Cie's Carte Blanche (pints).....at $15.00 per 2 doz.
Eugène Cliquot (quarts).....at $16.00.
Eugène Cliquot (pints).....at $17.00.
Courvoisier, Cutlier Frères COGNAC, &c., &c., &c.

No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET,
Corner Queen's Road,
Opposite the Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [563

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY
$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps,
$3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

WASSIAMULL DHURRUMDASS,
CASHMERE and INDIA MERCHANT,
Has for Sale, Cashmere Shawls, Morning Gowns, Rampore and Delhi Shawls, Burnous, and Sindh Gold Lace Work Goods, &c., &c.
No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to Messrs. SAYLE & Co., Hongkong.
6m 1887 24th December, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints.....$16 „ „ (2 „)
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

HANSA TLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks *against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather the departure of the Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
for the above Ports, is POSTPONED until THIS DAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
658 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer
"SORSOGON,"
Captain Lizarza, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
659 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer
"ZAMBOANGA,"
Arechavala, Master, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
643 Hongkong, 8th May, 1876.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA"
Captain Theband, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON,
Agent.
655 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR"
will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
652 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.

THE Russian Steamship
"TCHIHATCHOFF,"
Safonoff, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
630 Hongkong, 6th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Noimedeu, will, if sufficient inducement be given, take Cargo hence to MARSEILLES at REDUCED RATES.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
547 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"CHARTER OAK,"
Smith, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
394 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Bark
"JONATHAN CHASE,"
Curtis, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
395 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship
"MARGARITE,"
James Owen, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
396 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Vessel, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the following Ports:—
FOR HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND SAN FRANCISCO,
The American Barque "ALDEN BESSE,"
Captain Allen Noyes.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
380 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship
"CHANNEL QUEEN,"
N. Lenfestey, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
tf 461 Hongkong, 7th April, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents, are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
43 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1023 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each; the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th May, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 12th May, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING*, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

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G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANNA, Ger. bk., Jessen.—W. Pustau & Co.
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MARQUIS

Extracts.

EX PATRIA.

I love her still, I love her still,
But would that she should never know
That I a thought on her bestow,
Or that she can my heart thus fill
With bitter pain until
I feel consumed by fever slow.

My heart was whole, my heart was gay,
Before I met that little maid
(Like Amarilla in the shade),
One evening of a summer day—
And built bright castles. Where are they?
Ah! echo answers, "All decayed."

And she's forgotten those bright times—
With flowers around and stars above
(Mute witnesses of mutual love)—
We sat beneath the fragrant limes,
The only sound the distant chimes
Of evening bell or cooing dove.

Ah, who shall fathom woman's wiles?
A little rank, a little wealth
Is offered her, and then by stealth
The fair one soon transfers her smiles.
You're exiled thus to barren isles,
To gnaw your heart and lose your health.

Cheer up, poor heart, nor yet repine,
The sun may shine again for you,
If woman's false, the wine cup's true;
Then change the myrtle for the vine
And seek relief in ruby wine,
Or, if you'd rather, mountain dew.

DEJAZET'S PETTICOAT.

Writing from Paris, Edward King tells the following anecdote:—Once, before you or I were borne Mdlle. Virginia Dejazet was playing in some obscure province, when a well in which a peasant was at work caved in in such a manner as to leave him buried, and yet alive. All France was at once interested in the fate of this unfortunate workman, and the most extraordinary efforts were made to save him. At last it was announced as positive that he would be liberated from this horrible confinement on a certain day. When he was drawn out of the well, covered with bruises, there was a great crowd assembled to see him. The physician, finding him completely flayed by his contact with the sand and earth which had been pressing upon him, bandaged him. At last the linen and flannels gave out, and the doctor called for more. None were to be had, and the doctor was in despair, when Dejazet came forward, made a modest courtesy, explained that she was anxious of doing some good, loosed a string, dropped her petticoat at the doctor's feet, and said: "Tear that up and use it!" The ladies present were much annoyed that an actress should have dared to do such a thing in their presence; but there is no doubt that she did exactly the right thing. It made her famous.

THACKERAY AT OXFORD.

As set-offs to his own exalted view of his profession, Thackeray used to tell some good stories of the frequent absence of its proper recognition both in and out of society. "Who is that lively fellow?" asked a gentleman of his neighbour, at a public dinner in the North, when Thackeray left the room. "Oh! that is Thackery, the author." "Indeed!" responded the other; "I thought he was a gentleman." Thackeray's first introduction to scholastic Oxford is a better known. It will bear repetition. Before he could deliver his lecture on "The Georges" at Oxford it was necessary to obtain the licence of the collegiate authorities. The Duke of Wellington was Chancellor, and knew the author of "Vanity Fair," but he had a learned deputy whose knowledge of Greek was possibly profound, but whose acquaintance with English classics was only limited. "Pray what can I do to serve you?" asked the bland scholar. "My name is Thackeray," "So I see by this card." "I permission to lecture within the precincts." "Ah! you are a lecturer? What subjects do you undertake—religious or political?" Neither; I am a literary man." "Have you written anything?" "Yes, I am the author of 'Vanity Fair,' said Thackeray, conscious, no doubt, of having done something worthy of remembrance. "I presume a dissenter," said the Oxford man, quite unsubdued. "Has 'Vanity Fair' anything to do with John Bunyan's work?" "Not exactly," said Thackeray. "I have also written 'Pendennis.'" "Never heard of these books," said the learned man; "but no doubt they are proper works." "I have also contributed to 'Punch,'" con' the lecturer. "'Punch!' I have of 'Punch'" said the scholar; "it is, a ribald publication of some kind."—*London Society.*

THE ACTOR AND THE GROCER.

Figaro tells a good story communicated by M. Duquesnel, of the Odéon, who, when the "Danichoff" had just been put upon the stage, received a visit from a lady with whom he was not acquainted. "I am your neighbour, sir," said she. "Madam, I am sensible of the honour." "The proprietress of the large grocery establishment close by the theatre." "Just so, madame, and you wish . . ." "I have heard, sir, that you are at this moment performing a very successful piece." That is the case, madame." "I must tell you that I do not much like the Odéon. I go there very seldom. But I should like to see that piece, and I am come—being a neighbour—to ask you for an order." M. Duquesnel, in some surprise, took an order, stamped it, signed it, and seemed about to hand it to his visitor, when, suddenly drawing back, he said, "I beg your pardon, madame; but as I was passing before your shop yesterday I saw some barrels of magnificent prunes." "Yes, sir, prunes from Tours." . . . "I must tell you that I do not much like prunes; I seldom eat them. . . . Nevertheless, I should like to taste these." "Very well, sir; we have two prices; which do you prefer?" "I don't care which, for being a neighbour, I must beg you to send me some for nothing." . . . "But, sir, that cannot be done; I do not give away my goods." "And you come and ask me for mine," exclaimed the manager, tearing up the order. "Come, madame, keep your prunes, and I will keep my stalls."

VERBAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

An American professor has, we believe, devised a very formidable apparatus. It consists of a small drum, with a very delicately sensitive elastic skin stretched over it. A stream of gas passed through this drum will burn as usual till some one begins to sing near it, when the flame, under the influence of the vibrating skin, commences to shake in a manner which is varied indefinitely, according to the notes of the tune, so that under certain conditions it will be possible to photograph these movements of the flame, and this of course will be equivalent to photographing the tune. Thus far the invention is all very well. To give a photographic portrait not only of a *prima donna* as she appears before an audience, but an accurate representation also of the new solo that was so rapturously encored, would be an interesting novelty, but to extend the idea to mere verbal utterances is a very alarming proposition. Fancy the nervous trepidation of a budding orator who is about to make his maiden speech under the relentless glare of a photographic camera, knowing full well that however useless and incoherent his utterances may be, there will be no possibility of abusing the reporters. What lover of ordinary prudence could pour out his heart with entire freedom and unreserve, knowing that a mercenary mamma might have a photographer planted somewhere in the surrounding distance, ready to reproduce in an absolutely indisputable form anything in the shape of a promise? There are all sorts of circumstances in which any such power is rather alarming to contemplate.—*Globe.*

THE MAN-EATER'S DOOM.

It was in April, '67, that I took three months' leave for a trip into the Hills. Jock could not come; H—— was on leave at home; and, as no one else cared for a three months' grilling in the wilds, I had to go by myself or not at all.

My arrangements were easily made. Dogs, dog-boy, and body-servant were ordered to prepare; and, when rifle, gun, ammunition, and other necessities were ready, we took train for Jubulpore, where I bought a small tent, and started with four buffaloes as baggage-carriers and a twelve-hands pony for my own riding.

I made four marches along the main road, and turned off on the fifth day in the jungle. At the first village I found the inhabitants in a great state of excitement; a man had been killed the previous night by a "man-eater." The police had been summoned, and "thanks be to God! my Lord (myself) had been sent to slay the beast, the son of Satan!"

Guided by a hoary-headed old villager and followed by half the village population, I proceeded to the scene of slaughter, thence to the remains, and gave ear to the account of how it happened. The victim was a native hunter. He had gone out to poach by potting the sambur, as they came down to feed off the grain-fields. To accomplish this he had put up a wide circular screen of boughs on the ground and within a few feet of the game-path. In this he had taken post at nightfall, with his matchlock and hubble-bubble (a primitive tobacco-pipe), to wait for his victims. The ground told the rest of the tale. He had smoked, the sly old tiger watching him and his glowing pipe-bowl the the while; he had slumbered, and the sly old tiger had crept up behind him, grabbed him by the nape of the neck, lifted him out of his screen from behind, and had carried him off to the neighbouring ravine—the lair. The marks of the switching tail as he watched the smoker; the semi-circumambulating footprints; the scarce-broken twigs at the rear of the screen; all spoke to those knowing in jungle lore as plain as uttered words. The body lay in the ravine; the upper part was intact, save where the fangs had made the first grip; the right leg, from the knee down, lay besides it, whilst the upper part (to the back) was wanting, as also was nearly the entire thigh of the left leg. The old rascal had been hungry evidently, from his liberal meal.

The police now arrived, and at my request the body was left untouched, whilst a machaun was being erected in a neighbouring tree. I expected the tiger would return for his lunch in the afternoon, or perchance for a second supper that night. A policeman and a villager took post whilst I went back to camp to breakfast. On turning to follow the crowd of villagers, who had already scuttled off in terror, I heard the sheep-chesping of a chicken, and on scouting discovered a little cheeper but a few days old, and on desiring to catch it, I was requested not to, as it was a propitiatory offering to Satan, in order that the relatives of the dead man might escape a similar fate. Scorning the barbarity, I took away the chicken to camp. Returning at about two p.m., I was startled by more cheeping, and discovered a second chicken, and was informed that the villagers would go on putting chickens there if I removed that one.

All that afternoon and the next night I watched over the corpse, but never a tiger showed up. The next day it had to be removed for olfactory reasons, and for sepulture. For five nights I hunted that path; for five days beat all the surrounding jungles, and had trackers to search for that tiger in vain, no sign was there of the murderer. On the sixth day I struck camp, and went off up country to a favourite resort of the Chetul—Axis-deer. I had two days' fine sport, bagging five fine stags by stalking. On the third day I determined on a bonk, so collected some beaters for the purpose. I posted myself on the bank of a river some forty yards wide, under a coriander-tree, whose drooping branches sheltered me from the front and rear. The beat was nearly over, though nothing but a few pea-fowl had passed. I was just preparing to step from my cover when a slight rattle of the shingle on the opposite side of the river attracted my attention. Imagine my surprise to see a long, lank tiger limping along with a sneaking, hang-dog look. I cocked both barrels of my Holland "Express" rifle without noise, but, in pushing the muzzle through the leaf screen, touched a bough and caused an abnormal rustle. The tiger's eyes were on the spot in an instant. He saw danger, and he turned to bound forward into a dense thicket of coriander not thirty feet in front of him, but a leaden detainer struck him in his bound and tumbled him with a roar into the bushes, where he writhed and roared till I could get a sight of him, when I perceived I had broken his back. Upon this, I walked up to within a couple yards of him, who roared and pawed at me, and sent the tall of my second barrel crashing through his brain. He was a man-eater—nay, more—his tracks revealed that he was the man-eater that I had been after for so long, for there was a drag in the left hind leg that showed he was lame; and this, moreover, accounted for his stealing on to his victim instead of springing in the usual way. His hide was not worth tanning, much less of preserving, but the 100 dols. Government bounty was some satisfaction for its worthlessness as a trophy. Man-eaters are almost, without exception, mangy and lean, owing, it is said to the saltiness of human flesh, and they are very nearly always old or otherwise decrepit, else they would not take to such a means of livelihood.—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

GOING TO THE BAD.

"Going to the bad!" This phrase, which is significant though slangy, is often applied to many of those who are moving about in our midst. Generally, however, it is used in reference to people who have already gone, rather than to persons who are going, to the "bad;" for by the time that the world begins to see that a man is travelling in a wrong direction it is invariably true that his case has become almost hopeless. He must be a very stupid person, indeed, if he cannot, in the earlier stages of his decline, hide his fallings from the eyes not only of his immediate friends, who are easily hoodwinked, but also of his intimate acquaintances, who are invariably the first to detect his imperfections and perilous condition. Indeed, he may fall into a very wretched plight, and yet those who love him best may imagine that he is what he should be until, perhaps, some day he is the cause of an unpleasant revelation being made unto them. At the same time, it ought not to be a difficult matter for those with whom a man's life is spent to notice when he is placing himself in danger; and it is a pity that they often fail to read signs and nip bad habits in the bud ere they have become second nature. If they were not obtuse, and were willing to do their duty, they might, in many a case, supply what would be a successful antidote to the poison which their patients imbibe abroad. For instance, it would be an easy matter for them to nullify some of the most important evil effects which a young man who is just entering upon life receives from the mixed crowd with which he is compelled to mingle. His partiality for low pleasures and discreditable company, and his indifference to the unruffled atmosphere of home are not the growth of a moment, and could be stayed by judicious treatment. But being unnoticed in their earlier stages, they are too frequently unwillingly fostered until they reach such a pitch that it is impossible to contend successfully with them. In illustration of all this a typical case may be cited. A is an average young man respectable position, who is in an office, his duties not being of a particularly onerous or attractive character. Consequently he has the opportunity, as he has the inclination, to "kill time," in as agreeable a manner as may be devised. The most pleasant way of whiling away dreary hours in a business centre, appears to be to haunt restaurants, drinking bars, and smoking saloons, which are presided over by divinities whose manners are of the free-and-easy sort, so our hero naturally finds his way to these resorts. Here he encounters kindred souls who are one stage further on the road to the "bad" than he is, and by them is induced to advance yet another step. In due course, he is taught to sneer at virtue and to think it a fine thing to indulge in excesses of various kinds. When he has reached this point his home—which at its best, perhaps, is cheerless, unsympathetic sort of place, in which he can find little to interest him—becomes distateful, and so at night time he is persuaded to wander afield in search of excitement. During his rambles he falls a victim to the harpies and swindlers—male and female—who exist by preying upon those who have fairly supplied pockets and lax morals. By-and-bye he acquires a real love for drink, and deleterious liquids, which at one time he consumed out of a spirit of bravado, he takes because he likes them. It is when he has arrived at this extremity—he may have been years in doing so—that his pace accelerates, and people generally begin to see that he will get into trouble. His excesses lead him to neglect his business, and he loses caste in the commercial world, besides which his proceedings so impair his constitution and sap his energy that he becomes incapable of sustained exertion. Of course his moral tone is lowered, so lowered indeed, in many instances, that he is not ashamed to sponge upon his friends and play the part of an amateur sharper. When he has sunk to this depth his parents, perchance, come to his assistance, and his father gives him another start in life, and yet another. But these only lead to further breakdowns, and, consequently, he is at last either shipped off abroad or becomes a vagabond, who walks on the face of the earth, an eye-sore to his friends and a torment to himself.

Now, people who go to the "bad" in the manner indicated have, strictly speaking only themselves to blame, and it may be argued that those who choose to make fools of themselves ought not to be shielded from the effects of their folly. Nevertheless, it may be pointed out that the offenders frequently wander astray at first as much through inadvertence as by virtue of their innate depravity. Putting on one side the fact that example is a potent force, which weak-natured people often find it impossible to resist, it may be safely asserted that many persons commit themselves imprudently in their desire to do something, and from the horror of sitting still with folded hands doing nothing. Thus, there is reason to believe that if homes were made attractive, and if those who live in them were always provided with something to do, which would have the effect of exciting their interest and rousing their energies, they would not be led to seek diversion at a public billiard-room or a fast theatre. As it is, too many mothers are impatient of what disturbs the established order of things, and too many fathers are inclined to sulk and snarl if their comfort is in any way interfered with. Perhaps they ought not to be severely blamed on this account, for it is natural for elderly people to study their own comfort, and to be blind to many things which they ought to see, so long as they are not disturbed. But, then, neither should young men who are not of a literary turn of mind and therefore care not for books—by the way, we cannot all be literary—be severely censured for seeking what their nature demands in quarters where they are exposed to danger. Let it be remembered that the man whose heart is thoroughly in his work or in his pleasures, is not likely to be tempted by attractions which, if denuded of their "naughtiness," and the false atmosphere by which they are surrounded, would excite the contempt of every reasonable person. It is the excitement which people derive from playing with edged tools, rather than a love of the tools themselves, which induces those who are "going to the bad" to trifle with them. The moral to be drawn from this is so obvious that we hope that the time will shortly arrive when rocking-bar parlours, the foul haunts of sharpers, and highly-embellished female divinities will cease to do the amount of mischief which they now, unhappily, effect, to the discredit alike of the intelligence, morality, and taste of those who are injured by them.—*Liberal Review.*

CATHERINE DE MEDICI.

There was no more brilliant spectacle in that age of lavish splendour and artistic grace then was witnessed at Marseilles in the closing days of October, 1533, when Pope Clement the Seventh brought his niece there to meet her bridegroom, Henry Duke of Orleans. The child-bride was fourteen, Henry a year older. King Francis, accompanied also by his heir, the Dauphin, was waiting to receive them, and the marriage was celebrated with great rejoicing and magnificent fêtes. The alliance had been ardently desired by Francis, whose friendship for the Medici had been formed during his Italian campaign, and strengthened by their common hostility to Charles the Fifth. He was captivated at first sight by the graceful, brilliant girl, to whom he was a kind and steady friend as long as he lived. Catherine de Medici was born an orphan. Her father, Lorenzo the Second, died shortly before her birth, a birth which cost his young window her life, and the child was at once adopted by her uncle, Pope Clement the Seventh. Her earliest years were passed in the atmosphere of civil discord and confusion, which, except in the first days of her marriage, surrounded her till her death. She witnessed the stormy scenes of her uncle's troubled pontificate, the attacks of Charles the Fifth and Henry the Eighth, the sack of the Holy City by the brutal soldiery of the Constable of Bourbon, the Pope a prisoner in the Castle of St. Angelo, and the humiliating capitulation he was forced to make to the Prince of Orange at the dictation of the Emperor, who never forgave the Medici their alliance with France. Through all these troubles, Catherine, the true daughter of her race, cherished the passion for the arts which she never lost. She lived in the familiarity of a clever petted child with Michael Angelo, Rosso, and Benvenuto Cellini, who had admired her extremely, and, young as she was, the delight of her uncle's little court, for her gay good humour, her ready wit, and genius for conversation. The time she lived in and the training of her childhood were not such as to surround her with any higher influences, or to fill her heart with holier aspirations. Before that childhood was over she was taken to the gay court of Francis the First, where duty was an unknown name, where vice was veiled by every graceful courtesy and charm, and whence every serious thought was banished as an unseemly intruder. What wonder that this poor Italian child grew up with lax notions of the claims of God and His Church? We may wonder with more reason, that quick and impressionable as her nature was, with a faithless husband, and no one to guide and advice her, she passed scathless through all the snares around her, and that the strongest passion she ever experienced was that which dominated her from her cradle to her grave, the passion for which she was ready to purchase at any price, to which she sacrificed interests, and which she died without ever having known.—*The Month.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 10th May, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece $3.80 a	2.50
American Drills, 30 yards	" 3.75 a	3.50
" 40 "	" 5.50 a	5.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 14 a 24	per 400 lbs. 92.50 a	107.00
" 28 a 32	111.00 a	117.00
" 36 a 42	118.00 a	130.00
" Bombay	83.00 a	87.50
Chintz	per piece $1.90 a	1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	" 3.75 a	4.10
" Broades Do.	" 3.75 a	3.90
" Ginnas Do.	" 3.50 a	3.60
English Drills 36 yards	" 2.10 a	2.15
" 14 lbs.	" 2.80 a	2.90
" 15 lbs.	" 3.00 a	3.05
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	" 1.75 a	1.90
" 8 lbs.	" 1.90 a	1.95
" 8½ lbs.	" 2.15 a	2.55
" 9 lbs.	" 3.15 a	3.22
" 10 lbs.	" 3.35 a	3.45
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	" 1.60 a	1.48
" 24 " & 36 in. 7 lbs.	" 1.60 a	1.75
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	" 2.15 a	2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	" 2.25 a	2.27
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	" 2.75 a	2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz. 0.60 a	0.70
" Brown	" 0.55 a	0.60
" Red	" 0.77 a	0.90
" Light Red	" 0.77 a	0.78
Jeans, 20 yards	" 2.30 a	2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece 1.15 a	1.25
" Figured 24 "	" 2.05 a	2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	" 2.15 a	2.25
" 3 lbs.	" 2.30 a	2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard 0.21 a	0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	" 0.18 a	0.19
Velveteens, Black	" 0.24 a	0.25
" Gentian	" 0.30 a	0.31
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 yard	per piece 1.95 a	2.10
" 64 a 66 "	" 2.35 a	2.50
" 68 a 80 "	" 2.75 a	3.40
" 600 "	" 3.25 a	3.00
" 7,000 "	" 3.40 a	3.45
" AA	" 1.90 a	1.95
" EE	" 2.40 a	2.50
" MR	" 4.70 a	4.75
" El	" 0.40 a	0.80
White Spotted Shirtings	" 2.50 a	2.55
" Brocades	" 2.70 a	2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair $2.70 a	3.00
" 9 lbs.	" 3.00 a	3.05
" 9½ lbs.	" 3.70 a	3.80
" 10 lbs.	" 4.35 a	5.10
" 12 lbs.	" 6.10 a	6.20
Camlets, 88S	per piece 16.00 a	16.50
" 8S	" 17.50 a	18.00
" S	" 18.50 a	19.00
" BBB	" 19.00 a	19.50
" AAA	" 18.00 a	18.50
" LLD	" 16.50 a	17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard 2.18 a	3.00
" Medium	" 1.08 a	1.60
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece 9.20 a	9.30
" " Assorted	" 9.00 a	9.05
" HH Scarlet	" 9.10 a	9.20
" " Assorted	" 8.80 a	8.90
" H Scarlet	" 9.30 a	9.30
" " Assorted	" 8.85 a	8.90
Lustres, Figure	" 5.05 a	5.10
Lasting, OD	" 15.00 a	15.50
Orleans, Plain	" 5.00 a	5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard 0.80 a	0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul 2.20 a	3.10
" Hoop	" 3.50 a	3.00
" Bar	" 2.00 a	2.05
" Wire	" 6.75 a	8.80
Lead	" 7.05 a	7.75
Pigs, W.B	" 7.50 a	7.80
" Lead, LB	" 7.50 a	7.60
Quicksilver, English	" 86.00 a	—
" American	" 85.50 a	—
Steel, English	per tub 4.00 a	4.10
" Swedish	" 6.10 a	6.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul 28.00 a	28.00
Spelter	" 7.00 a	7.75
Tin, Malacca	per picul 21.00 a	22.20
" Plates	per box 6.00 a	6.75

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul 24.80 a	25.00
Alum, 1st quality	" 1.35 a	1.40
" 2nd	" 1.50 a	1.75
Bark, Sinm	" 0.83 a	1.10
" Camphor	" 14.80 a	15.10
Beche-de-Mer	" 36.00 a	36.00
Bees-Wax, Japan, White	" 0.50 a	0.65
" " Yellow	" 44.00 a	51.00
" " Hankow, White	" 60.95 a	69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pd. $3.500 a	3.600
" 2nd	" 650 a	900
" 3rd	" 170 a	250
Brimstone	" 3.25 a	3.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	" 12.00 a	15.50
Camphor, packed	" 15.00 a	15.25
" Barous, clean	" 5,000 a	5,100
" Refuse	" 3,000 a	3,400
Cardamons, Superior	" 145.00 a	156.00
" Inferior	" 21.00 a	23.50
Cloves	" 42.00 a	44.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton —	—
" English steam	" 10.00 a	11.00
" Sydney	" 8.00 a	—
Coffee	per picul 22.20 a	24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	" 24.00 a	—
" Rod	" 24.50 a	—
" Slabs	" 25.50 a	28.50
Cotton, Shanghai	" 17.00 a	17.50
" Bombay	" 15.00 a	15.50
" Shantung	" 17.50 a	18.00
" Ningpo	" 17.00 a	19.50
" Tientsin	" 16.50 a	17.00
" Tungchow	" 16.80 a	17.00
" Calcutta	" 14.50 a	17.00
Cotton-Seeds, Saigon	" 0.50 a	0.60
" Siam	" 4.80 a	5.00
Cow's Hide	" 0.50 a	0.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	" 23.50 a	24.00
" " without bones	" 19.50 a	19.50
" Chinchow	" 26.00 a	28.00
Cutch	" 5.80 a	6.10
Dates, Black	" 4.40 a	4.70
" Red	" 4.05 a	4.20
Dried Lily Flowers	" 6.80 a	7.60
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	" 250.a	300
" " 7 a 8	" 200 a	220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	" 1.40 a	1.48
" American per barrel of 196 lbs.	" 2.70 a	2.80
" " of 200 lbs.	" 3.10 a	6.25
Fungus	" 23.50 a	30.00
Flints	" 0.50 a	0.05
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	" 220.00 a	300.00
" 2nd "	" 160.00 a	210.00
Hams, Ordinary	Tls. 11.50 a	13.50
" Superior	Tls. 21.50 a	23.00
Hemp, Hankow	" 10.50 a	12.00
" Sinm	" 10.40 a	11.00
Isinglass, Japan	" 38.00 a	45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	" 5.60 a	5.75
" 2nd	" 5.20 a	5.25
Mushrooms	" 47.00 a	60.00
Mussels, Dry Sinm large	" 10.50 a	12.00
" " " middle	" 7.50 a	8.50
Mussels, Dry Sinm small	per picul $5.50 a	6.85
Peas, White	" 2.10 a	2.20
" Green	" 2.50 a	2.75
" Black	" 1.60 a	1.65
" Yellow	" 1.90 a	1.92
" Green Beans	" 2.10 a	2.15
Pearl Barley	" 6.50 a	7.50
Potatoes Flour	" Tls. 1.25 a	2.10
Patchuck	" 13.00 a	14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	" 2,000 a	3,000
" " Mother	" 2,000 a	2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	" 2.35 a	2.50
" " 2	" 2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	" 1.70 a	1.72
" " mill cleaned	" 1.72 a	1.74
" Manila	" 2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore	" 1.88 a	1.91
" Saigon	" 1.60 a	1.74
" Arracan	" 2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	" 2.35 a	2.40
Saltpetre	" 4.75 a	5.50
Seaweed, Green	" 3.10 a	3.25
" Cut	" 4.25 a	4.50
Sesamum, White	" 4.40 a	4.50
" Black	" 2.65 a	3.25
Shark's fin	" 35.00 a	52.50
Shellfish, Japan	" 25.00 a	38.00
" California	" 14.00 a	15.60
Sinews	" 5.00 a	6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul 5.65 a	5.00
" Banjor	" 4.25 a	4.50
Pepper, White	" 15.00 a	15.50
" Black	" 8.47 a	8.60
Betel Nut	" 3.15 a	3.25
Sandal Wood, Malabar	" 3.60 a	4.05
" " South Sea	" 14.00 a	15.60
Sapan Wood, Manila	" 1.60 a	2.00
" Siam	" 2.25 a	2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	" 6.15 a	6.50
" Dark Brown	" 4.70 a	5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	" —	—
" Manila, Dry White	" 5.45 a	5.80
" Candy	" 8.45 a	8.50
" Foochow	" 8.90 a	9.30
Vermicelli, Tinsin	" 8.10 a	9.30
Walnuts	" 4.50 a	4.90
Wheat, Tientsin	" 1.75 a	1.80
" California	" 2.00 a	2.05
Wood Oil	" Tls. 5.25 a	—
Tea	" 4.85 a 6.50	
Window Glass	per box 3.40 a	3.50

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination	Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
				HONGKONG.						WHAMPOA.	
				STEAMERS.						STEAMERS.	
Altona	A. Miller	Ger. str	1119	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon	Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Arratoon Apcar	A. B. Mactavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.					SAILING VESSELS.	
Asia	Molsen	Dan. str	889	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon						
Asia	Pateau	Fren. str	883	Siemssen & Co	Saigon						
Bombay	H. C. Smith	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama	Charter Oak	Smith	Amr. sh	963	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Brenmar Castle	Marshall	Brit. str	1435	Adamson, Bell & Co	Foochow	Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk	338	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Cassandra	H. Langer	Ger. str	947	Jardine, Matheson & Co	—	Marie Heydorn II.	Meyermann	Ger. bk	286	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Cawdor Castle	Greig	Brit. str	1416	Adamson, Bell & Co	Hankow	Presto	Leidman	Brit. bk	334	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
City of Peking	J. Maury	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.	Tartar	H. Kaemena	Ger. bk	256	Melchers & Co	
Douglas	E. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast	Victor	Sorensen	Nor. bg	247	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	Saigon						
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying						
Gunga	Grawer	Fren. str	797	Remedios & Co	Amoy						
Ichang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire							
Jeddah	Clark	Brit. str	904	Gee Chong Hong	Swatow	An-ian ‡	Godeil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kinshan	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Under repairs	Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co		Ching-Sing ‡	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Killarney	H. O'Niell	Brit. str	1060	Captain	—	Chung-hoi ‡	Domie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kjobenhavn	Paulsen	Dan. str	701	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	Palos	W. Bridgman	Amer. g-b	306		
MacGregor	H. Grainger	Brit. str	1413	Gilman & Co	Foochow	Palmer	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
Meikong	Foache	Fren. str	1910	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.	Longueville	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		On West Coast
Montgomeryshire	J. Sturrock	Brit. str	1146	H. Kiser	Foochow	Yangtsze	E. Schultze	Brit. str	783	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Norden	N. Jensen	Dan. str	778	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.	Yantis	R. S. McCook	Amer. cor.	410		
Oxfordshire	C. P. Jones	Brit. str	1223	Jardine, Matheson & Co							
Pasig	R. Lopez	Span. str	400	Remedios & Co						‡ *In the river between Chung-chow and Canton.*	
Penguin	W. C. Cowell	Brit. str	1122	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.						
Powan	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co							
Quarta	Hayo	Ger. str	831	Wm. Pustau & Co							
Rajanattiannhar	G. T. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok					MACAO.	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong						*In port on 4th May, 1876.*	
Sorsogon	Lizarza	Span. str	174	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila						
Tanais	Reynier	Fren. str	1726	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama						
Thingvalla	A. Monrier	Dan. str	1577	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon	Peiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Vancouver	Thos. Shaw	Brit. str	2923	Jardine, Matheson & Co		Spark ‡	Hoyland	Brit. str	140	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Vasco de Gama	J. F. Rice	Brit. str	2000	Jardine, Matheson & Co		Tejo	C. Cabral	Port. g-b.	444		
Venice	Watson	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow						
Volga	Neudaden	Fren. str	959	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles					‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*	
White Cloud ‡	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co							
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong							
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up					SWATOW.	
				‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*						*In port on May 3rd, 1876.*	
				§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*							
						Afcune	Valour	Fren. bk	437	Bradley & Co	
						Andreas	Peters	Ger. bk	433	Dircks & Kruger	
				SAILING VESSELS.		Auguste	Thompson	Brit. sch	210	Dircks & Kruger	
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Honolulu	Channel Queen	Lemfesty	Brit. sh	602	Dircks & Kruger	London
Alma	Lehmeyer	Ger. bk	938	Melchers & Co		Clyde	Walkey	Brit. bk	562	Dircks & Kruger	Takao
Anna	W. Jessen	Ger. bk		Wm. Pustau & Co		Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	E. Herton	
Annie Fish	Hoffses	Amr. sh	1496	Messageries Maritimes		Geaine Brone	Stegmann	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	
Belted Will	Brantberank	Brit. str	812	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co		Mystery	Gibbs	Brit. bk	624	Bradley & Co	London
Brema	T. Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co		Norma	Runge	Ger. bk	349	Dircks & Kruger	
Brigitta	T. Keroger	Fren. bk	370	Russell & Co		Rebecca	Bundgaard	Ger. bk	4 5	Dircks & Kruger	
British Crown	W. Andrew	Brit. bk	448	Lammert Atkinson & Co		Uranus